

# The Sunday Herald.

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## SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS.

### A BOMBHELL IN THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

Stormy Sessions—Charges of Corruption—A Boom Turns Into a Boomerang—Dissatisfaction With New Officers—A Presidential Residence at Washington.

OCALA, FLA., Dec. 6.—The afternoon session of the National Alliance was exciting throughout. The Macune-Polk-Livingston investigation was productive of sensational incidents. President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, got the floor and his indignation subsequently found vent in a written protest against the report of the committee on investigation submitted and adopted yesterday. A cross-fire of objections and demands ensued, during which excitement arose to the highest pitch. Macune's friends in the meanwhile used every art to choke off the whole business and to proceed with the order of the afternoon. Those of the anti-Macunes who managed to make themselves heard said that if there was "a cat in the bag" they wanted it let out. They demanded again and again that Hall's report be read.

Finally, the reading of the report was ordered by a big majority amid cheers and shouts. Then Hall proceeded to state why he had refused to sign the report of the investigating committee. One was that it censured President Polk for writing the Norwood letter, a censure which was unjust to Polk for various reasons, because it exonerated Dr. Macune, although Macune had actually and openly admitted before the committee that he had gone to Georgia and formed a combination among Alliance legislators and others in the interests of Pat Calhoun for United States Senator, because Macune had also admitted that Calhoun had "loaned him" (Macune) \$2,000, and because Macune had further admitted that he remained sixteen days in Georgia lobbying for Calhoun's election; third, because Macune had admitted before the committee that he had for the past year traveled on transportation furnished him by the West Point Terminal Company.

Other proofs as to lobbying and several minor charges had also been presented. The reading of this document produced a profound sensation in the convention hall, and in a few seconds another scene of wild excitement was being enacted. It was a fight between Polk and North Carolina, backed by their friends, on one side, and Macune and Livingston and Georgia, and their friends, on the other.

Finally, as a sort of compromise Livingston secured the adoption of a motion making the continuance of the investigation a special order for 8 P. M. It was hoped that the matter could be patched up in some way.

The committee on the president's message, with reference to salaries, reported in favor of making the President's salary \$3,000 with traveling expenses, out of which he must pay his private secretary, and in favor of fixing his official residence in Washington. This report was also adopted. The action in both instances was in direct opposition to the recommendations of Dr. Macune in his official report.

Conversation about the lobbies of the hotel during supper was freely absorbed by discussion of the Macune matter which had been a bombshell in the deliberations of the convention.

As indicating the state of feeling in Kansas over the third party conference, numerous telegrams of congratulation have been received to-day by Gen. John H. Rice from prominent citizens there identified with the people's party. Starke, another prominent people's party man, says the Citizens' Alliance is in line for 1892, and blaze away and rally for the National Union ticket.

Those having this call in charge are circulating it industriously, and to-day succeeded in securing signatures to it of fifteen out of the sixteen colored Alliance State delegates now here. E. S. Richardson, of Georgia, alone refusing to endorse the movement. This practically commits the colored Alliance men in fifteen States to the third party project.

It has been a recognized principle of the Farmers' Alliance from the very first that its organization should not be used for the purpose of gaining any political advantage, and President Polk in his annual address dwelt strongly upon this point, insisting that acceptance of Alliance office should deprive a member from ever becoming a candidate upon any political ticket, and vice versa.

Since yesterday's election there has been a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the action of several prominent Alliance men for accepting Alliance office while holding or having been elected to political office.

Right in the face of President Polk's address the Alliance re-elected Congressman-elect Clover, of Kansas, as its vice-president, John T. Willis, of Kansas, as national lecturer. He is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate against Ingalls. This was not the work of Willis himself, but of his friends, under the idea that it would benefit him for the Senatorship at home. Criticisms are very severe upon this, using the National Alliance to foist men in the different States to office. There is a strong belief that this election of Willis yesterday will prove not a boom, but a boomerang, and some of his friends are alarmed at the existence of this condition of affairs and are thinking seriously of insisting that he refuse to accept the office under the circumstances.

President Polk, in an interview to-night, expressed his opinion that the National Alliance could hardly close its deliberations before midnight next Monday. This is generally predicted by the members. Very little important business has so far been transacted.

At Exposition Hall to-day over 2,000 people assembled to hear the speeches of distinguished visitors, including T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman, Knights of Labor, who was introduced as a leader in the greater reform movement and a speaker of national renown. In the course of a lengthy speech Mr. Powderly made a fiery attack upon the employment of labor-saving machinery as defrauding workmen of the right to work. He was especially bitter against all electric devices, declaring that capitalists in their greed had even cornered God's wrath and compelled it to do their bidding.

**A Gunner Fatally Shot.**  
MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 6.—Daniel Creamer and his stepson, Henry Dunham, were returning from a gunning expedition to-night, when Creamer's gun was accidentally discharged, and Dunham received the full load through his left lung. His injuries are fatal.

## BIG FIRE THIS MORNING.

Rupert's Building Badly Burned—Heavy Damages.

This morning at 1:30 o'clock as Officer Williams, of the First Precinct, was patrolling his beat, at the corner of Seventh and D streets he heard several loud reports and instantly his attention was attracted to smoke and flames that were issuing from the fourth story of the building at Seventh and D streets, occupied by C. Rupert as a toy and fancy store. Officer Williams ran to Ninth and D streets and turned in an alarm from box 129, and then seeing the necessity of a general alarm pulled that in also. The department responded promptly, and every engine went immediately to work. By this time the fire had made good headway, and the extreme northern part of the building was burning very rapidly. The opinion of the police and firemen was that in the place was stored a large quantity of fireworks, and they becoming ignited from spontaneous combustion, soon spread into a seething fire. The building is a very high one, being five stories, of iron and stone, and it was some time before the firemen could get water on the burning part. The building is occupied by H. Franc, hatter and clothier, at 401; C. Rupert, 403, toys and fancy goods; Reizenstein & Co., 405, clothing; while adjoining these is the store of H. Hoffa that was burglarized so successfully lately. The entire upper portion of the building is used by Mr. Rupert for storage and show-rooms of his immense stock of toys, etc., a heavy cargo having just been added to meet the Christmas trade, it being estimated that his stock was worth fully \$100,000. He will be the principal loser, but how much cannot be stated at this writing. H. Franc escaped with but a slight loss, while Reizenstein will lose fully \$10,000 by damage from water alone. Hoffa will lose considerably by water.

## SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

An Employee of the Potomac Steamboat Company Missing.

Special Despatch to SUNDAY HERALD.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 6.—Charles E. Burke, the confidential clerk to Gen. V. D. Groner, of this city, and chief clerk of the Potomac Steamboat Company, the line plying between Washington and Norfolk, is missing and the detectives are now looking him up. There is said to be a shortage in his accounts of upward of \$1,000. No one to-night can give any exact figures. Burke is married, and has moved in the best circles of Norfolk society. He was looked on as a promising man, and no one had the least suspicion of any wrong-doing on his part. Lately he took to drink, and was living pretty high. The police of other cities have been instructed to keep a lookout for him. His wife left Friday for New York to join relatives in that city.

The police authorities of Washington have been informed of the embezzlement of funds in Norfolk by Burke, and are watching for him. The officers of the steamboat company here express very little concern in the matter, as they hold that Burke, being Gen. Groner's clerk, the responsibility for the loss will fall directly on him. President Savage says he knew Burke, having met him in Norfolk, but he knew nothing definite of the facts stated above, except he knew Burke had been discharged.

## A STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

A Baltimore Steamer's Frightful Experience in Monday's Hurricane.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The steamer Maryland, of the Atlantic Transportation Line, of this city, was caught in a hurricane on December 1. Capt. Lockhurst, the second cook, and boat-swain were killed, and First Mate Lloyd had a leg broken and was otherwise injured. Other persons were injured and hundreds of cattle perished. The Maryland put into Delaware Breakwater in distress this afternoon. She had encountered the fearful hurricane which swept the Atlantic Coast on the 1st instant with fearful results. She was boarded by a terrific sea, which dashed those on the deck in all directions and swept everything movable overboard. The Maryland as she sailed into the Breakwater carried her flag at half-mast, the corpse of her unfortunate captain being on the forward deck. The two others killed were buried at sea.

All her boats except one were carried away. At the time the Maryland encountered the hurricane she was 600 miles off the coast. A heavy sea on the afternoon of December 1 carried away the bridge. At the time Capt. Lockhurst was on the bridge, and it was supposed by the crew that he had been washed overboard, but on the second day afterward his body was found on top of the galley, which is situated just aft of the bridge, the remains being completely hidden there were 526 head of cattle on the vessel. It was necessary to close the hatches to keep the water out of the hold. This had a disastrous effect on the live stock, they being smothered to death in droves. Two hundred dead animals have already been thrown into the sea, and two hundred are now dead in the hold, but the health authorities will not allow them to be thrown overboard.

The vessel's cargo will be unloaded at Philadelphia, and she will go on the dock for repairs.

## A Bill That Should Pass.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, yesterday introduced in the House, a bill granting leave of absence with pay to clerks and letter-carriers of the post offices of the country, who while in the discharge of their duties may become injured. Under the law at present there is no way post office employees can be paid any salary while ill, even though they were disabled in their offices. The clerks of local post offices are the worst paid, the least thought of, and the hardest worked men in the Government service, and it is to be hoped that this bill and some others that Mr. Bingham has introduced will become laws. With all the efforts for the good of his clerks and carriers Postmaster Sherwood, of this city, is in full sympathy.

## Important Railroad Extension.

DANVILLE, VA., Dec. 6.—A meeting of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad Company was held here to-day, and arrangements were perfected to build at once a new line of road from Danville to Bristol, Tenn., a distance of 200 miles. The road is to be an extension of the Atlantic and Danville Road, now operating between Danville and Norfolk, and when the entire line is built it will be practically a parallel line with the Norfolk and Western Road.

The Canadian Parliament has been prorogued pro forma until January 19.

## THE BEST GOVERNED CITY.

SPICY DEBATE ABOUT AFFAIRS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Interesting Criticisms Upon Our System of Government—An Anomaly, a Despotism, a "Corroding Canker"—The Race Question.

The merits and demerits of the present system of government in the District of Columbia were freely discussed in the Senate yesterday in connection with the joint resolution reported favorably by Chairman Ingalls, from the District Committee, providing that two of the three Commissioners of the District shall constitute a quorum, and that an engineer officer detailed as a substitute for the engineer commissioner (when absent or disabled) may perform all the duties imposed by law upon the latter.

During the discussion Mr. Ingalls admitted that the government of the District of Columbia was an absolute despotism, an anomaly in municipal government. It was the only place on the continent, at least under the American flag, where the people had no voice whatever in the administration of their own local affairs. They had nothing to say about the imposition of taxes; they had no voice in the selection of those who were placed over them for the administration of the functions of government, and it was not wholly to the praise of Republican institutions to say that Washington was the best governed city in the United States. There was no community of a similar number of men, women, and children here where the conditions of human happiness were so abundant and where the conditions of prosperity were more stable and permanent. The experiment of popular suffrage had been tried in Washington for a number of years, and, after many years of experience, it had been deliberately abolished by the concurrence (he thought the unanimous concurrence) of both Houses of Congress, and with the approval of all the people of the District except those who wanted to be in local offices.

It was no exaggeration to say that there was no municipal community that was so well governed, so cheaply governed, and so satisfactorily governed as the city of Washington. He did not propose to say that that was an intimation that municipal government in other cities had been wrongly conducted. He had no inference to draw.

The government of the District of Columbia, when compared with the government of cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or San Francisco, is not open to obnoxious criticism. Mr. Blair did not coincide with Mr. Ingalls' statement. He believed the government of the District of Columbia to be a despotism, a corroding canker at the heart of the institutions of the United States, and he believed that it was an instrumentality which (if not extirpated) would ultimately lead to disaster and troubles not different from those arising to the French Government from the nature of Paris society. He did not believe Washington to be a well governed city. There might be peace there, as in Warsaw; but the people of the District of Columbia desired the privileges of free men; and, if the question were to-day put to a vote, nine-tenths of the people of the District would vote for a popular form of government.

The people desired representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and they ought to have it. The eulogium of the Senator from Kansas did not voice the principles of the American constitution of American freedom.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Dolph, Stewart, Reagan, Allison, and Morgan. The latter compared the abolition of the District Government in 1875 to the burning of a barn, in order to get rid of the rats—the rats being the negroes and the "feather-duster legislature." There might have been, he said, a reason for limiting the amount of suffrage in the District, but there was no reason for taking from the enlightened people the right of electing their own representatives in the Government merely because there were bad materials among the then voters. The fact had been, however, that in the face of the influx of negroes into the District the Senate and House had felt compelled, in order to preserve property rights and decency of administration in the District, to disfranchise every man so as to get rid of negro suffrage. He knew that it would be very offensive to the sensibilities of humanitarians that colored men should not be permitted to vote while the better classes of citizens were. One of these colored men, Frederick Douglass, had led to the altar one of the brides of the North, and had conferred great distinction upon her. It was not right that the white men of the District of Columbia (many of them able and learned men) should be put upon the level of penitentiary convicts—disfranchised for what? Merely because they were neighbors of the negro, merely because they lived in the same community, merely because the negroes could either outvote them or could infuse into the ballot box so much of the colored ballot as to make peace and order unsafe.

Mr. Blair took exception to Mr. Morgan's allusion to the colored question and to Fred Douglass, and said that the fact of Mr. Douglass having taken a white Northern bride was not an undignified honor coming to the North exclusively from the colored race. He reminded Mr. Morgan that the world was indebted to one of the prominent white fathers of the South for Mr. Douglass himself, and expressed the opinion that the relations of Mr. Douglass to his Northern bride were as honorable to that section as to his own race and to all races as the relations between that white father and the dusky maiden who was the mother of Douglass. The President Officer interrupted Mr. Blair's remarks at 2 o'clock, when the Election bill came up in order, and Mr. Hoar declined the request to let that bill stand aside temporarily till he would conclude what he desired to say. So the quorum question was laid aside until to-morrow morning.

## Complexion of the Next House.

Clerk McPherson, of the House of Representatives, has just had printed the unofficial list of members-elect of the next House, showing 88 Republicans, 284 Democrats, and 8 Farmers' Alliance. One district (Twenty-eighth New York) is set down as uncertain, and one (Second Rhode Island) is marked vacant.

Eduard Strauss, the famous leader, and his orchestra were passengers for Europe yesterday.

## PARNELL DESERTED.

Exciting Meeting, from Which McCarthy and Others Withdrew.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day Mr. Parnell said they were assembled to receive the report of the delegates on the conference with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Kenny proposed that the delegates retire to prepare their report. Mr. Healy said there was no necessity to retire, as the delegates had agreed on the matter. He opposed any further suspension of the proceedings. A resolution that the delegates retire to prepare their report was put and defeated by a vote of 34 to 25. Mr. Healy then proposed that all the communications which had passed between the Irish Parliamentary party and the Liberal leaders be read. After a prolonged squabble over this proposal, Mr. Parnell moved that the chairman read the whole of the documents bearing on the position. Mr. Parnell objected. He insisted that the delegates prepare a report of their interview with Mr. Gladstone, and submit it to the meeting. This course, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to put the public in possession of all the facts. This caused a heated debate. Mr. Sexton finally said that he and his friends felt that these intolerable proceedings should be brought to a close, if not by the action of the chair, by some other means. If his friends, he said, were in the minority they would gladly retire. But the fact that they were in the majority placed the obligation upon them to exercise their powers.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report there was a scene of great confusion. Mr. Abraham and Mr. John O'Connor rose from their seats simultaneously, when Mr. Parnell declared that the latter had the floor. Then followed a bitter personal dispute between Mr. Parnell and others, whose utterances could not be distinguished, so great was the noise and confusion. Timothy Healy made himself heard as he shouted "who is to be mistress of the party?" (Cries of "shame" came from all parts of the room, and William Redmond shouted: "They must be badly off to resort to arguments like that.")

Mr. Parnell referred to Healy as a cowardly little scoundrel, who dared in an assembly of Irishmen to insult a woman. This denunciation of Healy was received with cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. Justin McCarthy got the floor to close the debate. He did not desire to increase the bitterness engendered by the crisis. He had hoped up to last night that Parnell would still help them out of their terrible national difficulty. He was disappointed. Mr. Parnell had lent them no assistance out of the dilemma. He felt that it would be a waste of time to discuss the matter further, since it had been made clear that the door would be barred against any definite settlement in that room. He suggested that all agreeing with him withdraw.

While the members were leaving Mr. Justin McCarthy explained, amid much interruption, that he was sorry for the decision, but would go with the party.

Mr. Parnell was left in the room with the Messrs. John and William Redmond, Leamy, O'Kelly, Byrne, Blane, Corbett, John and Joseph Nolan, Maguire, Harrison, Dalton, William McDonald, Conway, Quinn, Clancy Mahony, Hayden, Fitzgerald, Harrington, Richard Power, Shell, Campbell, John O'Connor, Dr. Kenny, and McKenna, and the meeting was resumed.

Others having spoken, Mr. Parnell said: "The deserters, knowing we were going to Ireland to-morrow, clamored for a decision, because they dreaded the lightning of public opinion in Ireland. They recoiled before this opinion when they fled from this room. Gentlemen, we have won to-day. [Loud cheers.] Although our ranks are reduced, I hold this chair still. [Cheers.] Although many comrades have left us Ireland has power to fill their places and send as good men and true for every one of those who have left us, and I little know our gallant country if I am mistaken in the opinion that when she gets an opportunity she will freely exercise the power. They have left this room because they saw that their position was no longer tenable, because they saw arrayed against them a force before which we must all bow, and without which none of us would ever have been here. They stand in a most contemptible position—that of men who, having pledged themselves to be true to their party, to their leader, and to their country, have been false to all." [Loud cheers.]

John O'Connor's resolution was then put and carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed.

The proceedings of the McCarthy section were conducted in private communication. When Mr. McCarthy had assumed the chair the meeting proceeded to consider the following resolutions, proposed by Timothy Healy and seconded by Mr. Sexton:

"We, members of the Irish Parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle, in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other parties."

"Further, we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for a settlement of the home rule question, except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish party and the Irish people."

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done, Mr. Gladstone exclaimed: "Thank God, home rule is saved."

After the withdrawal of Mr. McCarthy and the other anti-Parnell members the supporters of Mr. Parnell adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to state his views on the questions submitted to him, and then ratified the reflection of Mr. Parnell as chairman.

The McCarthy party are now preparing a manifesto to the Irish people.

## A Mysterious Disappearance.

DENVER, CO., Dec. 6.—George T. McClelland, who for a week past has been a guest at the Hotel Broadway, has mysteriously disappeared. He claimed to be vice president of the Comstock Virginia Mining Company and owner of several other valuable properties. He said he had \$210,000 on deposit in New York and a greater sum in San Francisco. He exhibited a roll of \$7,300 in bills and \$13,000 in drafts.

## Prisoners Broke Jail.

GETTYSBURG, PA., Dec. 6.—Three prisoners broke jail here last night by sawing away an iron bar. Two of them were awaiting trial for horse stealing, and the other was charged with burglary.

## WANT DEMOCRATIC BLOOD.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN CLUB CRIES ALOUD FOR A CLEAN SWEEP.

'Twasn't the McKinley Bill, Nor the Force Bill; But 'Twas the Slowness of the Administration in Turning Out Democrats that Caused the November Landslide.

The Indiana Republicans in Washington want blood rich, and Democratic blood. They don't want it individually nor for the gratification of any mere private thirst for gore. But they hanker after it collectively as members of the G. O. P., and for the good of that apparently moribund organization. They made public their yearnings last night at a meeting which they held in Grand Army Hall, and they did it at considerable length and with a vigor of emphasis that must have rattled the crockery up at the White House. Whether they intended to produce this latter effect or not is not entirely clear, but there are good grounds for believing that they did. Some of the speeches which were made at the meeting were of a character that the cool and placid little gentleman, who at present presides over the destiny of the nation would not have enjoyed hearing. They didn't exactly go so far as to attack Mr. Harrison openly, but there was a spirit about them that meant volumes in the way of condemnation of his course in retaining Democrats in office while thousands of the faithful hungers and thirsted in the cold of private life.

It was a meeting of this Indiana Republican Club, and after transacting some routine business and admitting several new members, the pent-up feelings of the faithful Hoosiers found vent in vigorous speech. The result of the elections was discussed and the causes of the crushing defeat of the Republicans analyzed, and they were generally agreed not to have been the McKinley bill nor the Force bill, by a large majority. The course of the Administration in retaining Democrats in office, it was agreed, with mingled sorrow and anger, had had a great deal to do with it; and it was unanimously resolved that the future of the G. O. P., which involves, of course, the future of the Union, of Christian civilization and of the human race, depends on ineffectually firing the last man of these Democrats out. Among those who held forth in periverted addresses to the above effect were Messrs. W. W. Curry, Weaver, and Bryer, and Gen. J. Reynolds. After the feelings of the assemblage had been worked up to a proper heat, they were poured forth in a set of resolutions of great length and complexity.

The resolutions begin by reciting "That patronage strengthens political organizations when properly distributed to active and deserving party workers; that there are yet, after a lapse of nearly two years of Republican rule, hundreds of Democrats and non-residents of the several States holding positions under the Government to which they are not entitled by reason of said non-residence and abandonment of party affiliation; and that said Democrats and non-residents are in many instances retained at the solicitation and endorsements of statesmen and politicians of high standing in our party, the same being erroneous and deplorable from a party standpoint." Then the resolutions go on to solemnly declare "That the retention of this class of employees contributed its share to our defeat at the late election, causing in many instances a feeling of apathy and disinterestedness on the part of many worthy aspirants for promotion and recognition at the hands of the several departmental heads, the same being an open insult to the competency and ability of members of our grand old party, especially so in the Bureau in which the Civil Service law has no jurisdiction, where division chiefs and preferred official positions are continued to political mugwumps and offensive party enemies on the grounds that they are indispensable."

Having thus laid bare the evils which led to the deplorable results in November the angry Hoosiers expressed their condemnation of them and pointed out the remedy as follows: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Indianapolis Republican Club, of Washington, D. C., that we earnestly condemn retaining in position to the detriment of competent aspirants of our own party the above classes of employees, and that it is the sense of this club that the party's success would be greatly enhanced if just recognition were given to those entitled through years of earnest and effective labor in behalf of our great cause; and that the appointment of tried and true Republicans is demanded in the interest of political justice.

These resolutions were adopted by those present with the emphatic unanimity of men who believe they have discovered a lymph, more efficacious than Koch's, for the cure of political consumption, and then the meeting adjourned.

## Horse Races Yesterday.

GUTTENBURG, RACE TRACK, Dec. 6.—Racing, such as was seen at Guttenburg to-day was a great deal of a farce. The weather was most disagreeable and snow and slush made traveling horrible.

First race—Five-eighths of a mile. Peril first, Mohican second. Time, 1:03. Second race—Six and one-half furlongs. Capulin first, Houston second. Time, 1:24. Third race—Seven-eighths of a mile. My Fellow first, Now or Never second. Time, 1:29. Fourth race—Five-eighths of a mile—Little Fred first, Leveler second. Time, 1:03. Fifth race—One mile. Trestle first, Hilda second. Time, 1:45. Sixth race—Neptunus first, Tourist second. Time, 1:30.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Dec. 6.—Following are the results of to-day's events:

First race—Six and one-half furlongs. Kismet won; Mikado second. Time, 1:30. Second race—Five furlongs. Oberlin won; Fearless second. Time, 1:09. Third race—Seven furlongs. Lotion won; Quotation second. Time, 1:37. Fourth race—Seven furlongs. Belisarius won; Gloster second. Time, 1:30. Fifth race—Six and one-half furlongs. Toulon won; Friar second. Time, 1:30.

## Re-Dedication of a Cathedral.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons will preach the sermon at Pittsburg to-morrow, on the occasion of the re-dedication of the Cathedral.

## The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, colder; clearing weather; northwesterly winds. Time, 1:37. Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 A. M., 36; 8 P. M., 42. Mean temperature, 38. Maximum temperature, 43. Minimum temperature, 34. Mean relative humidity, 88. Total precipitation, 0.06 inches.